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ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1949

BY

COCHRAN CROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.)

Medical Officer of Health

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ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN

Medical Officer's Report

For Year ending 31st December, 1949

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
RUTHERGLEN,

To the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Provost,
Magistrates and Councillors of the Royal Burgh of Rutherglen.

Mrs Hastie and Gentlemen,

I have the honour herewith to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh during the year 1949 prescribed according to the regulations and requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, and in terms of Section 15 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and D.H.S. Circular No. 146/1949.

I am, Mrs Hastie, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

COCHRAN CROSS,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1949

VITAL STATISTICS

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the Year
ending 31st December, 1949.

Area (in acres)	1,046
Population (Registrar General's estimate, to middle of 1949)	25,255
Number of Deaths (corrected)	366
Death Rate per 1000 of Population	14.5
Number of Births (corrected)	405
Birth Rate per 1000 of Population	16.0
Number of Still Births	11
Still Births; Rate per 1000 total births	26
Deaths under 1 year	23
Rate per 1000 live births	57

Deaths.—There were 240 deaths registered in the Burgh during the year. This is 49 more than in 1948. We have to add to this number 128 deaths of Burgh residents occurring in institutions and elsewhere outwith the Burgh, and to deduct 2 deaths registered in the Burgh of non-Burgh residents, giving a corrected net total of 366 deaths for the year, made up of 174 males and 192 females.

The death-rate, based on the Registrar General's estimate of the population adjusted for age and sex distribution, is 16.0.

Births. — The total number of live births during the year (corrected for transfers) was 405, of which 211 were males and 194 females, giving a birth-rate of 16.0 per 1000 of the population.

The number of illegitimate births was 11, giving a rate per 100 live births of 2.7. Last year the number of illegitimate births was 16.

The following table gives the total live births registered and the birth rates per 1000 of the population for the last 20 years:—

Year	Total Births Registered	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population
1930	429	16.7
1931	450	17.7
1932	391	15.2
1933	357	13.7
1934	404	15.5
1935	371	14.3
1936	370	14.4
1937	348	13.7
1938	363	14.3
1939	352	13.8
1940	350	13.5
1941	369	14.1
1942	394	15.0
1943	411	15.7
1944	406	15.5
1945	350	13.4
1946	444	17.1
1947	504	19.5
1948	422	16.5
1949	402	16.0

Marriage Rate.—The number of marriages taking place in the Burgh was 264, giving a rate of 10.5 per 1000 of the population, compared with 254 in 1948 or 10 per 1000 of the population.

Table showing population and death rate for years 1930-1949:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.	Average Rate for each decade
1930	25,707	328	12.8	12.6
31	25,449	314	12.3	
32	25,722	349	13.6	
33	26,075	316	12.1	
34	26,057	343	13.2	
35	25,973	316	12.2	
36	25,609	333	13.0	
37	25,453	336	13.2	
38	25,441	317	12.5	
39	25,419	301	11.8	
1940	24,709	373	15.1	13.7
41	24,500	348	14.2	
42	23,900	303	12.7	
43	23,337	330	14.1	
44	23,244	326	14.0	
45	23,300	327	14.0	
46	24,575	344	14.0	
47	25,836	334	12.9	
48	25,512	292	11.4	
49	25,255	366	14.5	

Natural Increase of the Population.—i.e., The excess of births over deaths, was 39. In 1948 it was 130.

Density of Population. — The area of the Burgh extends to 1,046 acres, giving the density of population as 24 persons per acre.

Principal Causes of Mortality from 1939-1949

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Organic Heart Disease ...	69	94	102	77	76	65	85	94	93	88	121
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	42	54	38	41	50	62	44	56	61	53	50
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	39	27	25	34	34	35	43	31	40	34	47
Other Respiratory Diseases including Bronchitis	4	37	17	16	18	21	15	29	22	13	24
Pneumonia (all forms)	13	21	14	15	17	20	19	20	19	18	20
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	7	12	14	18	10	12	12	14	14	9	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	17	23	9	19	14	10	8	12	7	13
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other General Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Diseases of Urinary Tract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Influenza ...	6	7	...	3	10	2	2	11	1	1	4
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Diseases of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Digestive Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years ...	0	3	3	5	1	8	2	5	4	2	2
Other Tuberculous Disease ...	10	4	5	4	2	3	5	1	3	3	2
Whooping Cough ...	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Measles ...	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Diabetes Mellitus ...	3	3	6	5	10	5	1	4	2	7	2
Diphtheria ...	2	6	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Meningitis (Non-Tuberculous) ...	0	2	1	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0

Diarrhœa and Enteritis in Infants.—This year there were 2 deaths compared with 2 in 1948 and an average of 3 in the previous 10 years.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rates per 1000 of the population for the past 10 years.

Deaths from Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1940-1949

Year.			No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 of Population.	
1940	21	1.01	0.76
41	...	...	14	0.57
42	...	...	15	0.63
43	...	...	17	0.73
44	...	...	20	0.86
45	19	0.82	0.77
46	...	...	20	0.81
47	...	...	19	0.74
48	...	...	18	0.71
49	...	...	20	0.79

Distribution of Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis, in which diagnosis has been confirmed, over the various wards in the Burgh during the year 1949.

Ward	Tuberculosis	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Castle	6	—
Crosshill	4	—
Gallowflat	19	—
Greenhill	1	—
Shawfield	20	2
Stonelaw	2	—
Whole Burgh	52	2

Return of Cases Notified during Year in which Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING
FROM TUBERCULOSIS
AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory—										
Males	1	2	5	2	7	3	6	3	—	29
Females	1	1	1	—	9	7	1	3	—	23
Total	2	3	6	2	16	10	7	6	—	52
Non-Respiratory—										
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory—										
Males	1	2	5	2	7	3	6	3	—	29
Females	1	1	1	—	11	7	1	3	—	25
Total	2	3	6	2	18	10	7	6	—	54

Cases of Tuberculosis reported and tabled according to the size of house during 1949:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts. and over	Institutions	Total
Pulmonary	3	17	20	12	—	52
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	1	—	—	2
	4	17	21	12	—	54
Percentage of Total	7.4	31.4	39.0	22.2	—	

Tuberculosis.

Cases of Tuberculosis reported monthly during 1949:—

Month	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
January	4	—	4
February	6	—	6
March	—	1	1
April	5	1	6
May	6	—	6
June	4	—	4
July	4	—	4
August	6	—	6
September	3	—	3
October	4	—	4
November	4	—	4
December	6	—	6
Total	52	2	54

**Return Showing the Number of Cases with their Home Residence
in the Area who received Treatment in Sanatoria or other
Institutions during the Year**

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

			In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.†		In Institutions on Dec 31	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Respiratory	{	†Adults	{ Males	18	20	20	—	1	17
			{ Females	8	13	12	2	1	6
	{	Children	{ Males	1	5	3	—	—	3
			{ Females	5	1	4	—	1	1
Non-Respiratory	{	†Adults	{ Males	2	2	1	—	—	3
			{ Females	4	1	1	2	—	2
	{	Children	{ Males	4	—	3	—	—	1
			{ Females	2	—	—	—	—	2
Totals			44	42	44	4	3	35	

†In column 4 show those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In column 5 show those who were in final residence under 28 days.

†All patients of 15 years and upwards should be classed as adults.

Cases of Tuberculosis treated at home are visited regularly and are well supervised, while the ambulant cases are periodically examined at the Tuberculosis Centre.

DOMICILIARY VISITS

Number of Visits by Health Visitors	1543
Attendances at Dispensary	1814
Patients Receiving Free Milk	354

There was a drop in the number of new cases of tuberculosis. There were 52 cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 14 less than in 1948, and 2 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis, a decrease of 6 compared with last year.

There is close co-operation with the Hospital Board regarding the admission to hospital of tuberculosis cases. More emphasis is being made on the condition of health of all contacts, who are carefully examined (clinical, X-Ray and bacteriological examination, and tuberculin testing).

Increased home visiting of both patients and contacts has been undertaken by the Health Visitors during the year, when the necessary advice was given regarding the prevention of spread of infection and the care of the patient.

Home nursing is given where required, and necessary equipment given or loaned.

Tuberculous persons are encouraged to register on the Disabled Persons Register so that the Ministry of Labour may assist in resettlement in suitable employment.

Special consideration is given to rehousing of tuberculosis patients, particularly the spit positive case.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1949 there were 468 cases of infectious disease notified, of which 120 or 25.6 per cent. were treated in hospital. In 1948 662 cases were reported, of which 200 were removed.

The following table gives the monthly and total number of cases notified during the year:—

Table 2.

Comparing the number of cases with those of the previous year, we have the following analysis:—

	Increase	Decrease
Diphtheria	—	17
Dysentery	4	—
Erysipelas	2	—
Infective Jaundice	—	12
Measles	—	225
Paratyphoid (B)	—	1
Pneumonia	13	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—
Scarlet Fever	—	91
Whooping Cough	131	—

Table 3. **Table of Re-Diagnosis**

No. of Cases.	Notified As.	Re-diagnosed As.									
1	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Broncho Pneumonia.
1	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cerebral Tumour.
15	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonsillitis.
2	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Respiratory Infection.
1	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Laryngitis.
1	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vincent's Angina.
1	Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stomatitis.
1	Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gastro-Enteritis.
2	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bronchitis.
2	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
1	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pleural Effusion.
1	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pleurisy with Effusion.
1	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Measles and Pneumonia.
1	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Respiratory Infection.
1	Poliovmyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Injury to Wrist.
1	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Menopausal Bleeding.
1	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Septic Abortion and Lobar Penumonia.
1	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Otitis Media.
1	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pneumonia.
1	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonsillitis.
1	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rubella.
1	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whooping Cough and Gastro-Enteritis.

Table 4.

Incidence of infectious disease in the various Wards:—

DISEASE.	WARDS							Total.
	Castle.	Crosshill.	Gallowflat.	Greenhill.	Shawfield.	Stonelaw.		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	2	..	2	1	...	...		5
Diphtheria	2	1	1	4	4	2		20
Dysentery	1	1	...	1	2	..		5
Erysipelas ... ..	...	3	1	1	5	3		13
Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...		2
Measles	22	15	28	20	34	14		133
Pneumonia	12	4	9	7	19	6		57
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...		1
Puerperal Fever	2	2	1	...	1	...		6
Scarlet Fever	5	5	3	11	11	4		39
Whooping Cough	28	25	21	22	75	16		187
Totals,	74	63	66	67	153	45		468

Table 5.

Incidence of infectious disease with reference to the size of house:—

DISEASE.	Size of Houses						Total
	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts. & Over.	Institutions.	Army Depots.	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	1	4	...	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	1	4	8	7	...	...	20
Dysentery	1	1	2	...	1	...	5
Erysipelas	1	3	3	6	...	...	13
Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Measles	14	55	31	33	...	...	133
Pneumonia	6	12	17	21	1	...	57
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	3	2	1	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever	5	14	14	6	...	...	39
Whooping Cough	18	77	59	33	...	...	187
Totals	46	171	141	108	2	...	468

Table 6.

Age Groups

DISEASE.	Und. 1	1 and und. 5	5 and und. 15	15 and und. 25	25 and und. 35	35 and und. 45	45 and und. 65	65 and over	Total	Total	Re- moved	Not Re- moved
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M 1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	3	...
"	F ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	2	...
Diphtheria	M ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	...
"	F ...	4	6	1	2	...	1	...	14	14	14	...
Dysentery	M ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	3	...
"	F 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	...
Erysipelas	M ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	4	4	...
"	F ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	9	13	4	5
Measles	M 5	44	26	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	75	...
"	F 5	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	58	133	...	58
Pneumonia(AcutePrimary)	M 1	4	6	3	3	5	4	5	31	24	7	...
"	F 1	7	5	1	2	3	3	4	26	19	7	...
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	M ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
"	F ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Poliomyelitis	M ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
"	F ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	M ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
"	F ...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	6	6	...	...
Scarlet Fever	M ...	6	13	2	1	...	...	...	22	20	2	...
"	F ...	5	11	1	...	...	...	...	17	14	3	...
Whooping Cough	M 17	47	31	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	95	...
"	F 17	40	35	...	...	...	...	...	92	1	91	...
									187			
	48	195	157	9	13	16	16	14	468	468	120	348
Percentage of total...	10.3	41.6	33.5	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.0	...	...	...	...
M—Males F—Females												

During 1949, 97 disinfections were carried out for the reasons stated:—

After removal of infectious disease patients to hospital	60
After recovery of infectious cases treated at home	5
After admission of tuberculosis patients to Sanatoria	39
After deaths from tuberculosis	11
On re-housing	2

115 sets of infected clothing and bedding were removed to the disinfecting station for steam disinfection and washing.

300 notices were sent to headmasters and others in Authority regarding the occurrence of infectious disease among scholars.

13 contacts, other than school children, were kept off work for periods varying according to circumstances, as a precautionary measure. These included:—4 bakers, 3 grocers' assistants, 2 laundry workers, 2 butchers' assistants, 2 fried fish shop assistants.

Table 7.

List of specimens submitted by the Health Department for Bacteriological Examination during 1949 with results:—

Description of Specimen	Results		Totals
	Positive	Negative	
Swabs (Throat and Nose)	4	17	21
Sputum	29	299	328
Eye Smears	—	1	1
	33	317	350

Pneumonia.—Notification to the Medical Officer of Health is compulsory. The same procedure is carried out with regard to visitation, etc., as in the case of other infectious diseases.

In 1949 there were 57 cases reported, of which 43 received hospital treatment. In 1948, 44 cases were notified and 34 removed.

Influenza.—There were 4 deaths from influenza—2 males and 2 females, compared with 1 in 1948.

There were 2 cases of influenzal pneumonia—1 was removed to hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—39 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year, 34 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Comparative figures for 1948 were 130, 112, and no deaths.

Diphtheria.—20 cases of Diphtheria were reported and removed to hospital; in no case was the diagnosis confirmed. In 1948 there were 37 cases notified, all removed, and 3 of those were confirmed as suffering from Diphtheria.

Infective Jaundice.—No case occurred during the year. There were 12 in 1948.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During 1949 the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme was continued. The usual publicity campaign was carried out with the help of cinema slides, posters, leaflets, etc., and intensive visiting of children in the 1-5 age group was undertaken by the Health Visitors to encourage attendance at the Clinic for immunisation. This forms a regular part of the Health Visitors' routine. As each child reaches the age of 8 months a note is sent to the parent offering immunisation free, and explaining the urgent need for the treatment to be carried out. A further note is sent for all immunised children to receive a reinforcing injection before going to school at five years.

A session for immunisation is held once a week.

The figures given below are in my opinion not quite accurate, because I am aware that the amount of immunising material supplied to General Practitioners in the Burgh is far in excess of the number of record cards sent in by them.

I am, therefore, convinced that my absolute figures are greater than those shown.

Number of Children under 5 years immunised in 1949	275
Estimated Percentage of Children Protected	68
Number of Children given 3rd (maintenance) injection	228

	AGE GROUPS			Total
	Under 5	5-15	15+	
Number of confirmed cases of Diphtheria in 1949	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of confirmed cases of Diphtheria among immunised .. . . .	..	..	..	..
Number of Deaths from Diphtheria in 1949 ..	..	..	..	..
Number of Deaths among immunised .. . . .	..	..	..	..

20 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, but in no case was the diagnosis confirmed.

It is seen that we are reaping the benefit now of the persistent Immunisation Campaign. It is extremely gratifying to be able to record a year free from this terrible disease. There is, however, no room for complacency. It has always been the practice in this Department to give the Diphtheria Immunisation alone and not combined with Whooping Cough. This meets the objection made by some authorities of the possibility of aggravation of the symptoms of Infantile Paralysis. Even if an epidemic should arise of this latter trouble, it is not advisable to discontinue the Diphtheria Immunisation.

VACCINATION

A session is held weekly. So far the response has not been satisfactory.

Here, too, it is likely that the figures would be increased if all records of vaccination were available from General Practitioners.

Particulars of Vaccination

	1st	2nd
Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	38	5
Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction—5th-7th day ...	6	—
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	—	—
No Local Reaction	4	—

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1915 AND 1927

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, and National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947

Report by the Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh of Rutherglen for the year ended 31st December, 1949.

- I. A separate list of (a) Midwives and (b) Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses (with their names in alphabetical order, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who have up to January 31st, 1949, given notice under Section 18 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, of their intention to practise in the area (if not already sent) is enclosed.
- II. The total number of midwives in I above who—
 - (a) possess a certificate of proficiency in the administration of Nitrous Oxide and Air Analgesia, one; and
 - (b) possess or have access to an apparatus for this purpose, nil.
- III. The total number of cases in which Nitrous Oxide or Air Analgesia has been administered by Midwives during the year, including cases attended by Midwives in Institutions,* nil.

IV. Statistics of Births, Deaths, etc., in the Area during the Year

Item	Total births occurring in the area (i.e., before corrections for address of mother are made)	Domiciliary cases under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases attended by midwives (i.e., cases in which no doctor has been booked)	Cases attended by Midwives or Institutions*	Cases not attended by Midwife or Doctor†
		Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged but not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)			
1. Births	148	65	82	—	—	—	1
2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth) .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Still births (Dead born) .. .	2	1	—	—	—	—	1 (Found by Police).
4. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Puerperal Sepsis— Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Puerperal Pyrexia‡— Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Cases attended in Institutions and Homes in which there is no resident Medical Officer and where no Doctor is booked to attend. (Births in Hospitals in which there is a Medical Superintendent are regarded as medically attended and should not be included) † Foundlings and births which take place before the arrival of the Doctor or Midwife. (Out-door maternity nurses' cases should not be included as these nurses should be working under the direction of the Medical Officers in charge of the Institution). ‡ Puerperal Pyrexia is defined in the Regulations of the Secretary of State for Scotland as any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has occurred during that period.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1947

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Return of services provided by or on behalf of the Council as
Local Health Authority and of the work done.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22)

(a) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Service.

(1)	No. of clinics* provided at end of year whether held at Child Welfare Clinics or other premises.	No. of women who attended at the Clinics during the year.	Total number of attendances made by women during the year.
Local Health Authority Clinics:—	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ante-Natal Clinics	1	60||	120||
Post-Natal Clinics	1	68||	176||
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations:—	—	—	—
Ante-Natal Clinics	—	†	†
Post-Natal Clinics	—	—	—

(b) Child Welfare Clinics

(1)	No. of clinics provided at end of year*	No. of children who attended the clinics during year	No. of children who first attended the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were:— †		Total no. of attendances made during year by children who at end of year were:—	
			Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Public Health Clinic, King Street, Rutherglen.						
Local Health Authority Clinics	1	321	270	51	3379	1046
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations	Nil	—	—	—	—	—

* "Clinics" means Clinic premises, not sessions.

† Excluding children who attended during the previous year or who are known to have previously attended a clinic in another district.

|| (These are Health Visitor Consultations). Mothers are referred to Specialist Clinics, Maternity Hospital, Glasgow.

(c) Dental Care

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children
Number inspected by Dental Officers during the year	—	—	—
Number found to require treatment during the year	—	—	—
Number accepting treatment during the year	—	—	—
Number actually treated by Dental Officers during the year	—	—	—

Mother and Baby Homes

(1)	Number of Beds. Ante-Natal (2)	Post-Natal (3)	Number of Cots (4)
Homes or Hostels provided by Authority:—			
Name and Address	—	—	—
Homes or Hostels provided by Voluntary Organisations:—			
Name and Address	—	—	—
Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in Column (1) above (ignoring re-admission after confinement)			

(e) Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year

	State whether approved for training	No. of approved placed	No. of children on register at end of year	Average daily attendances during year	Waiting list at end of year
(1)					
Nurseries provided by Authority	0-2 (2)	2-5 (3)	0-2 (4)	2-5 (5)	2-5 (6)
	No	6	36	30	73
			31	25	37

Name and Address:—Rutherglen Children's Nursery, West Parish Manse, 41 Chapel Street, Rutherglen.

Nurseries provided by Voluntary Organisations—Nil.

Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers—Nil.

(f) Residential nurseries and children's homes provided as part of authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scot.) Act, 1947.

Name and Address of Nursery or Home (1)	Whether provided by Authority or by Voluntary Organisation (2)	No. of beds provided at end of year		
		Aged 0-2 (3)	Aged 2-5 (4)	Others (5)
—	—	—	—	—

(g) Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

Details of work done by the Authority during the year.

	Number of certificates				No. of children being cared for at end of year	No. of inspections made	No. of cases in which no inspection made	
	No. of applications received	issued	refused	cancelled				
1. Nursery premises	1	1	—	—	1	23	2	—
2. Child-Minders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2. Midwifery (Section 23)

(i) Total number of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:—

Live Births, 146; Still Births, 1†—Total, 147.

(ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes)—Nil.

(iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home—147.

(iv) No. of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.

Other domiciliary cases.

	Doctor engaged and present at confinement.	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Doctor engaged.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged).	Without doctor or midwife.	Total.
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	65	82	—	—	—	—	147
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Totals	65	82	—	—	—	—	147

†—One S.B. (found on bank of Clyde).

The total of (iv) should equal (iii).

Emergency cases under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, should not be included in the cases in which a doctor has been "engaged."

(v) **Medical Aid under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.**

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife:—

(a) **For Domiciliary Cases:—**

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service—Number

Total

(ii) Others—Number —

(b) **For Cases in Institutions** —

(vi) **Administration of Analgesics**

(a) Number of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland:—

Total

(i) Domiciliary —

(ii) In Institutions —

(b) Number of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year —

(c) Number of sets of Apparatus for the administration of Analgesics in use at 31st December, 1949, by Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Authority, or employed by voluntary organisations in the Authority's area —

(d) Number on order at 31st December, 1949 —

(e) Number of cases in which Analgesics were administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the year —

(f) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1949 —

3. Health Visiting (Section 24)

Number of Visits paid by Health Visitors during year.

	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 and 5		Tuberculosis Cases		Other Cases		Total Visits Paid
	First Visits†	Total Visits	First Visits†	Total Visits	First Visits†	Total Visits	First Visits†	Total Visits	First Visits†	Total Visits	
(1) Health Visitors employed by the Authority	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	232	471	412	3672	23	5394	64	1543	—	513† 451§	12,044

† Home Helps, Post-Natal, Housing, Old People, etc.

§ Infectious Diseases.

* These visits should not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor, who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

† Excluding cases visited during the previous year and cases known to have previously been visited in another area.

4. Home Nursing (Section 25)

(1)	(2)	(3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority		
	Medical 217	Medical 5550
	Surgical 43	Surgical 632
Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations		6182

5. Domestic Help (Section 28)

- (i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year:—
- (a) Whole-time 6
- (b) Part-time 4
- (c) Retaining fee basis Nil
- (ii) Number of cases for which Helps were provided during year 75
- (iii) Average period of assistance 28 days

It is obvious that this is a rapidly growing service and that good use is being made of it by the public, especially in times of emergency.

Maternal Mortality.

(a) Number of Deaths, 4.

(b) Cause of Death:—

Eclampsia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Pulmonary Embolism	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Endocarditis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I
Mitral Stenosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I

CHILDREN'S NURSERY

The accommodation at the Nursery is still confined to 36 places, and when there are no infectious diseases to report, the attendance is usually very good. Measles breaks out almost every year at the same time, unfortunately, in April or May, and that reduces the numbers for a few weeks, but there were only 4 cases of Whooping Cough.

The children improved greatly with the very fine summer, and spent most of their days out-of-doors. Tables, chairs, and rest-beds were carried outside in the early morning, and they had all their meals there, sleeping outside in the grounds in the afternoon.

Attendances:—

Average attendances 30-36 Daily

Total Attendances for the Year 7957

There were 350 more attendances than last year.

Ages.—The ages ranged from 8 months to 5 years. 17 children went to school during the year, and quite a number of them had been in the Nursery from one year old.

Payments.—1/- per day. **Average Drawings.**—Between £9 and £10 per week except when there is any infection, as the 5/- is not paid for the child during that period.

Vitamin Preparations.—Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil is ordered from the Food Office every 3 months. A 6 oz. bottle of Cod Liver Oil per child per 12 weeks is given free of cost, and 1 Bottle Orange Juice per child per 4 weeks at 5d per bottle.

Infectious Diseases.—The following cases of Infectious Diseases occurred in the Nursery during the year:—

Measles	.....	10
Whooping Cough	.....	4
Scarlet Fever	.....	1
Chicken-pox	.....	1

16 cases in all. This was very good. There were no Infectious Diseases to report from June until December, 1949.

Maternity Hospital.

Cases treated by Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow:—

(a) Pre-natal cases, number treated, 25.

(b) Statement of conditions found:—

High Blood Pressure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Obstetrical History	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cardiac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pre-Eclampsia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Multiple Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Malpresentation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oedema	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pelvic Contraction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
						—
						25

Statement of results of treatment:—

Live Births (4 Cæsarean Section) 24 (including 2 twin preg.)
 Still Births 1

Educational.

In co-operation with the Scottish Council for Health Education, arrangements were made for special meetings of three Women's Guilds. A Film Unit was supplied and Health Films shown; a medical speaker from the Council gave a talk, and questions and discussions followed. These meetings of pre-arranged audiences were very successful and greatly appreciated. A similar meeting was held in the Health Clinic; the attendance was small. The talk here was given by the Supervisor of Health Visitors, who also addressed the members of a Townswomen's Guild on the work of the Health Department, and has carried out the usual short course on Mothercraft for the leaving-age group of girls in one of the local schools.

Displays of posters, distribution of leaflets and other health propaganda literature were continued. The attention of the local medical practitioners was drawn to these facilities and many requested supplies of suitable leaflets.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland), 1929.

(1) Total number of cases occurring in the area of the Local Authority: — (a) Puerperal Fever, 6, and (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 0. (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital:—(a) Puerperal Fever, 6; (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 0. (3) Total number of deaths, 1; (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery, 0.

Other Provisions.

Cases of pneumonia in infants when not removed to hospital are followed up in their own homes and nursing care given when required.

Premature Infants.

Every effort is made to have specialised treatment in Hospital. Special cots, hot water bottles, etc., are available for home care, and the Health Visitor attends daily to give advice and help in the care of the infant.

Illegitimate Infants.

These are regularly visited and supervised by the Health Visitor, and where the mother returns to work the child is admitted to the Nursery during the day.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the Infantile Mortality Rate for the past 35 years, also the number of deaths under 1 year, and the total births registered during these years:—

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Live Births Registered.	Infantile Death Rate per 1000 live Births	Rate for each Five Years.
1915	70	644	109	100
1916	53	557	95	
1917	57	489	117	
1918	40	500	80	
1919	47	474	99	
1920	61	639	95	88.4
1921	50	557	84	
1922	53	513	103	
1923	28	470	66	
1924	44	481	94	
1925	44	493	89	84.6
1926	26	458	57	
1927	48	444	108	
1928	42	428	98	
1929	30	425	71	
1930	36	429	84	80.4
1931	34	450	76	
1932	26	391	66	
1933	30	357	84	
1934	37	404	92	
1935	25	371	67	62.8
1936	32	370	86	
1937	25	348	72	
1938	20	363	55	
1939	12	352	34	
1940	29	350	83	78.0
1941	33	269	89	
1942	31	394	79	
1943	26	411	63	
1944	31	406	76	
1945	24	350	69	56.4
1946	26	444	59	
1947	27	504	54	
1948	18	422	43	
1949	23	405	57	

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920

As at 1st January, 1949, there were 23 Blind Persons registered in the Burgh, and during the year 3 new cases were added to the list, 2 died and 1 removed, leaving a total of 23.

Classification as at 31st December, 1949.

Males 13 Females 9

Of this number, 4 males are employed in the Glasgow Royal Asylum for the Blind and 2 as Music Teachers. There are no females in employment.

LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Mental Deficiency

As at 1st Jan., 1949, there were 20 cases of Mental Deficiency on the Roll of the Burgh. During the year 6 new cases were added and 1 died, leaving a total of 25, which are dealt with as follows:—

In Institutions	.....	.....	.....	14
Boarded-out in Private Houses	.....			11
				—
Total	.....	.....	.....	25
				—

Boarded-out Mental Defectives are visited quarterly by the Medical Officer of Health, and a member of the staff at different periods with a view to their medical and material needs being supplied.

Lunacy

As at 1st Jan., 1949, there were 71 cases of Lunacy on the Roll of the Burgh, and during the year 24 new cases were added to the list, 6 died, 12 recovered and 3 left voluntarily, leaving a total of 74 who are being cared for in mental hospitals.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN

As at 1st Jan., 1949, there were 11 cases on the Roll of the Burgh and during the year 10 new cases were added, and 7 went off the Roll, leaving a total of 14, which are being dealt with as follows:—

In Institutions	.....	.....	.....	10
In Private Homes	.....			4
				—
				14
				—

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help given me by Mr Park, Sanitary Inspector, and his staff, and also of acknowledging and recording the thorough manner in which Miss Lennox and the staff of Health Visitors carry out their duties.

I am grateful also to all other officials and staff to whom I am indebted for information received and help given when required.

COCHRAN CROSS,
Medical Officer of Health.

